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FILING DATE: *March 27, 2003*
RELATED PCT APPLICATION NUMBER: *PCT/US04/09172*

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PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT COVER SHEET

This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT under 37 CFR 1.53(c).

Express Mail Label No.	EV 086338036 US

INVENTOR(S)

Given Name (first and middle [if any])	Family Name or Surname	Residence (City and either State or Foreign Country)
Fitz	Walker, Jr.	New Haven, CT

☐ *Additional inventors are being named on the _____ separately numbered sheets attached hereto*

JC891 U.S. PTO 60/458769 03/27/03

TITLE OF THE INVENTION (500 characters max)

System And Method For Rapidly Identifying Pathogens, Bacteria and Abnormal Cells

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ENCLOSED APPLICATION PARTS *(check all that apply)*

☑ Specification *Number of Pages* 28

☑ Drawing(s) *Number of Sheets* 10

☐ Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76

☐ CD(s), Number

☐ Other (specify)

METHOD OF PAYMENT OF FILING FEES FOR THIS PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT

☑ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27.

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FILING FEE AMOUNT ($): $80.00

The invention was made by an agency of the United States Government or under a contract with an agency of the United States Government.

☑ No.

☐ Yes, the name of the U.S. Government agency and the Government contract number are: _____

Respectfully submitted,

SIGNATURE Raymond A. Nuzzo

Date 03/27/2003

TYPED or PRINTED NAME Raymond A. Nuzzo

REGISTRATION NO. *(if appropriate)* 37,199

Docket Number: BAR 10200

TELEPHONE 203-467-7895

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☑ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT ($) 80.00

Complete if Known	
Application Number	
Filing Date	
First Named Inventor	Fitz Walker, Jr.
Examiner Name	
Art Unit	
Attorney Docket No.	BAR 10200

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FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING FEE

Large Entity Fee Code	Large Entity Fee ($)	Small Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee ($)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
1001	750	2001	375	Utility filing fee	
1002	330	2002	165	Design filing fee	
1003	520	2003	260	Plant filing fee	
1004	750	2004	375	Reissue filing fee	
1005	160	2005	80	Provisional filing fee	80.00

SUBTOTAL (1) ($) 80.00

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES FOR UTILITY AND REISSUE

		Extra Claims		Fee from below	Fee Paid
Total Claims	0	-20** = 0	X	0	= 0
Independent Claims	0	- 3** = 0	X	0	= 0
Multiple Dependent					=

Large Entity Fee Code	Large Entity Fee ($)	Small Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee ($)	Fee Description
1202	18	2202	9	Claims in excess of 20
1201	84	2201	42	Independent claims in excess of 3
1203	280	2203	140	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid
1204	84	2204	42	** Reissue independent claims over original patent
1205	18	2205	9	** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) ($) 0.00

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FEE CALCULATION (continued)

3. ADDITIONAL FEES

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1051	130	2051	65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
1052	50	2052	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
1053	130	1053	130	Non-English specification	
1812	2,520	1812	2,520	For filing a request for *ex parte* reexamination	
1804	920*	1804	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
1805	1,840*	1805	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
1251	110	2251	55	Extension for reply within first month	
1252	410	2252	205	Extension for reply within second month	
1253	930	2253	465	Extension for reply within third month	
1254	1,450	2254	725	Extension for reply within fourth month	
1255	1,970	2255	985	Extension for reply within fifth month	
1401	320	2401	160	Notice of Appeal	
1402	320	2402	160	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
1403	280	2403	140	Request for oral hearing	
1451	1,510	1451	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
1452	110	2452	55	Petition to revive - unavoidable	
1453	1,300	2453	650	Petition to revive - unintentional	
1501	1,300	2501	650	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
1502	470	2502	235	Design issue fee	
1503	630	2503	315	Plant issue fee	
1460	130	1460	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
1807	50	1807	50	Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17(q)	
1806	180	1806	180	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	
8021	40	8021	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
1809	750	2809	375	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR 1.129(a))	
1810	750	2810	375	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR 1.129(b))	
1801	750	2801	375	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	
1802	900	1802	900	Request for expedited examination of a design application	

Other fee (specify) _____

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SUBMITTED BY				(Complete *(if applicable)*)	
Name (Print/Type)	Raymond A. Nuzzo	*Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)*	37,199	*Telephone*	203 467-7895
Signature	Raymond A. Nuzzo			*Date*	3/27/2003

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Signature: Raymond A. Nuzzo

Name of Person Making Deposit: Raymond A. Nuzzo

Attorney Docket No. BAR 10200

U.S. PROVISIONAL PATENT APPLICATION

OF

FITZ WALKER, JR.

FOR

A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR RAPIDLY IDENTIFYING PATHOGENS, BACTERIA AND ABNORMAL CELLS

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR RAPIDLY IDENTIFYING PATHOGENS, BACTERIA AND ABNORMAL CELLS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to a system and method for rapidly identifying pathogens, bacteria and abnormal cells.

2. Problem to be Solved

The timely diagnosis of pathogens, bacteria, abnormal cell and infectious diseases is often complicated by the need to use cultures as the means to identify the bacteria and select the optimum treatment. Currently, identification of pathogens often takes days and involves complicated procedures, a situation that may unduly delay effective treatment such as the appropriate selection of an optimal antibiotic. Similar problems exist in detecting bacterial contamination in food, especially in beef, poultry and fish. The delay in identifying the presence of harmful bacteria in food products could result in contaminated products being released for distribution and consumption with dire consequences. In some instances,

these delays have proved to be fatal to patients or have caused unnecessary suffering. According to 1999 statistics provided by the Center for Disease Control, there were 1,194,959 reported cases of infectious diseases caused by bacteria. Furthermore, there were many instances of food poisoning that were not subject to mandatory reporting to the Center for Disease Control. A common practice in treating infected patients is the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics. However, due to the problem of bacterial resistance to many antibiotics, broad-spectrum antibiotics may not be effective. Many of these cases of infectious diseases could have been prevented or promptly treated if rapid and accurate diagnosis was available. Rapid identification of pathogens, bacteria and abnormal cells is also critical in dealing with bio-terrorism and with biological agents during warfare. Currently, there is no commercially available system for rapidly and accurately identifying pathogens.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention achieves rapid identification of pathogens, bacteria and other abnormal human and animal cells. In one embodiment, the present invention is

directed to a non-invasive system and method for automatically and rapidly identifying pathogens that comprises a first subsystem that obtains and processes images of specimens of pathogens, bacteria or other abnormal cells, and a second subsystem that accepts the images of the specimens, isolates the particular features of each image using advanced image segmentation, and then rapidly and accurately identifies the pathogens, bacteria or abnormal cell structure using pattern recognition processing on the particular isolated features.

In one embodiment, the first subsystem described in the foregoing description comprises an image capturing system that comprises a microscope and a video camera. The image capturing system captures or acquires an image of a specimen of a pathogen, bacteria or abnormal cell structure. The first subsystem further comprises an image processing system that pre-selects, enhances, digitizes and temporarily stores the pertinent parts of the captured or acquired image of the specimen. The first subsystem further comprises a communication system that transmits the processed image to the second subsystem via any one of a variety of suitable communication schemes such as satellite links, the Internet, or telephone lines. In a preferred

embodiment, the first subsystem further includes a computer, microprocessor or other controller to control the operation of the first subsystem. The first subsystem is configured to be compact, lightweight, and rugged so that it can be carried in vehicles and operated from the vehicle's battery power supply. In accordance with the invention, the first subsystem is configured to have automatic operation so as to minimize the manual effort in processing the image of the specimens.

In one embodiment, the second subsystem is typically located at a central location. The second subsystem receives the processed image transmitted by the first subsystem. The second subsystem comprises an image processing system that processes the images received from the first subsystem so as to isolate certain features the image of the specimens that are of interest. This image processor effects image segmentation to isolate the aforementioned features of the image. The second subsystem comprises a database that contains known reference images. Each reference image is associated with a known pathogen, bacteria or abnormal cell structure. The image processing system effects pattern recognition programs that compare the images of the isolated features to the known reference

images in the database in order to determine if the isolated feature matches any of the known reference images.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The features of the invention are believed to be novel. The figures are for illustration purposes only and are not drawn to scale. The invention itself, however, both as to organization and method of operation, may best be understood by reference to the detailed description which follows taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of the system of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of one embodiment of an imaging subsystem shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the rear side of the imaging subsystem of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart illustrating the operation of the imaging subsystem shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of an image management diagnostic system shown in FIG. 1.

FIGS. 5A-5D constitute a flow chart illustrating the operation of the image management diagnostic system shown

in FIG. 5.

FIG. 6 is a flow chart illustrating a cluster scheduling process used by the image management diagnostic system shown in FIG. 5.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to FIG. 1, there is shown a block diagram of a system for rapid identification of pathogens, bacteria and abnormal cell structures in accordance with the invention. System 100 generally comprises imaging subsystem 100a and image management diagnostic subsystem 100b. Subsystem 100a generally comprises computer or controller 101, staining module 102, microscope 104, digital color video camera 106, image memory 108 and communications module 110. As will be apparent from the ensuing description, computer 101 controls the operation and the sequence of operation of microscope 104, digital color video camera 106, image memory 108 and communications system 110.

Staining module 102 effects staining of slides of specimens of pathogens, bacteria and abnormal cells that are affixed to slides. The slides are stained prior to being viewed with microscope 104. In one embodiment, the

staining module is manually operated and stained slides are manually inserted into microscope 104. In a preferred embodiment, between five and ten different stains are selected to stain a predetermined number of slides for a given specimen in order to ensure that at least one of these slides has a pathogen, bacteria or abnormal cell stained to produce an acceptable image. In another embodiment, staining module 102 is automated in order to reduce the time for staining the specimens and the stained slides are manually inserted into microscope 104.

In one embodiment, statistical analysis is used to determine a sufficient number of specimen slides that are needed to ensure that at least one of the slides contain the offending pathogen, bacteria, etc. Staining module 102 is configured to utilize a standard set of stains to cover the range of pathogens, bacteria, etc. of interest.

Microscope 104 is configured to provide sufficient magnification and include an oil immersion objective, an optical port for video camera 106, an auto stage mechanism, and an auto focus mechanism. The auto stage mechanism comprises a shallow well for the convenient placement of the specimen slides. The automatic stage mechanism performs a raster scan of each slide while the auto focus

mechanism maintains the image in focus. The auto stage mechanism is configured to stop briefly at each step to allow an image to be acquired. Each acquired image is assigned the x-y coordinates of the position of the auto stage mechanism. These x-y coordinates are automatically added in an appropriate format to the acquired image of the specimen.

Video camera 106 is controlled by computer or controller 101 to capture or acquire a color image of the specimen at each stop of the auto stage mechanism. Video camera 106 is configured to provide adequate resolution and stability. Video camera 106 digitizes the acquired image. The digitized image is then transferred to image memory 108. Image memory 108 functions as a temporary memory for temporarily storing the acquired images generated by video camera 106.

In one embodiment, the acquired images are pre-screened and presorted for useful and relevant content. This is accomplished by a screening processor and display device (both of which not being shown) that is in electronic data communication with image memory 108. This pre-screening and presorting function ensures that further analysis is performed only on images having relevant

information. The screening processor utilizes predetermined criteria (descriptors) to determine whether the images have relevant content.

Computer 101 controls image memory 108 to transfer the stored digitized images into communications module 110. Communications module 110 includes RF (radio frequency) antenna 111. Communications module 110 is configured to transmit the digitized images to second subsystem 100b via any one of a variety of suitable communications modes. For example, communications module 110 is configured to provide RF communication or communication through satellite communication, telephone lines, the Internet, or dedicated lines. In accordance with the invention, the communications link between first subsystem 100a and second subsystem 100b is bi-directional. In a preferred embodiment, the communication between first subsystem 100a and second subsystem 100b is real time.

In accordance with the invention, subsystem 100a is lightweight, compact, robust, and capable of battery-power operation or AC power. Thus, subsystem 100a is suitable for operation in remote locations or mobile operation. In an alternate embodiment, subsystem 100a is configured to operate with power from a land vehicle's battery.

Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, there is shown one embodiment of imaging subsystem 100a. Imaging subsystem 100a has housing 120, control panels 122 and 123, and interface 124. Interface 124 comprises RS 232 interface 126, video data ports 128 and 130, USB port 132 and external power input 134. Imaging subsystem 100a further includes rechargeable battery pack 136 for supplying power to all components of image subsystem 100a. For purposes of simplifying FIG. 3, antenna 111 is not shown. Imaging subsystem 100a further comprises screen 138 for obtaining air samples that are to analyzed. Thus, screen 138 enable airborne pathogens, bacteria, etc. to be analyzed. Imaging subsystem 100a further includes slide insertion device 140 that enables a user to insert a specimen slide 142 into housing 120. Imaging subsystem 100a further comprises fluid inlet 144 and fluid outlet 146 for allow the ingress and egress of fluids (e.g. water) that is to be analyzed. Thus, image subsystem 100a can capture an image of pathogens, bacteria, etc. that not only exist on the slides 142, but also in fluids and in the air.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 4, there is shown a flow chart illustrating the operation of imaging subsystem 100a. In step 150, a user activates computer 101. In step 152,

any required data stored in a master system (not shown) is loaded into computer 101. Next, in step 154, specimens are stained by staining module 102. In step 156, microscope 104 and video camera 106 are activated by computer 101. The user then inserts a stained specimen slide 142 into slide insertion device 140. Next, in steps 158, 160 and 162, it is determined whether the imaging of the specimen slides is going to be controlled manually (i.e. locally). If it is decided that there will be manually control, the user inputs manual input commands into computer 101 in order to control microscope 104 and video camera 106 according to the data defined by such commands. Next, in step 164, an image of the specimen is produced. In step 166, the produced image of the specimen is displayed on an external display device. Such a display device is not shown in FIG. 1, however, in one embodiment, this display device is connected to video ports 128 and 130. Included in steps 164 and 166 are the steps of pre-screening and pre-sorting of the images in order to determine if the image contains relevant information. In one embodiment, medical personnel pre-screen the images by visual inspection. In step 168, the relevant images are collected and organized in image memory 108. In step 170, the

relevant images are stored in image memory 108 or an external data storage device such as a ROM or CD-ROM. In one embodiment, the external data storage device is an external device that is in electronic data communication with RS-232 port 126 or USB port 132. In step 172, the relevant collected and organized images are sent to an output buffer memory and then, routed to communications module 110. In step 174, these images are then communicated to image management diagnostic subsystem 100b.

Referring to FIG. 1, image management diagnostic subsystem 100b will most likely be centrally located. In a preferred embodiment, subsystem 100b is configured to serve a plurality of subsystems 100a provide diagnosis information in near real time. Second subsystem 100b generally comprises communications module 180, antenna 181, temporary image memory 182 and image processing system 190. Communications module 180 receives the digitized image data transmitted by communications module 110 of subsystem 100a. This received digitized image data is then transferred to temporary image memory 182. The stored digitized image is then transferred from temporary image memory 182 to image processing system 190. In a preferred embodiment, image processing system 190 is configured to implement high-speed

parallel processing. In one embodiment, image processing system 190 is configured as a Scyld Beowulf Computer Cluster which has a parallel processor comprising 64 nodes. The Scyld Beowulf Computer Cluster is known in the art and was developed by the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. Referring to FIG. 5, there is shown a block diagram of image processing subsystem 190. Image processing system 190 comprises work stations 200, 202 and 204 which are in electronic data communication with common hub 206. In one embodiment, work stations 200, 202 and 204 are commercially available Pentium™ class computers which are manufactured by Linux™, Sun™, and Microsoft™. In one embodiment, common hub 206 is configured as a commercially available switch such as a Hewlett Packard or compatible 10/100/1000 hub. Image processing system 190 further comprises master node 208 and a firewall 210 between master node 208 and common hub 206. Master node 208 comprises data processing modules that effects implementation and execution of the particular image processing and analysis computer programs that are described in the ensuing description. Image processing subsystem 190 further comprises central hub 212. In one embodiment, central hub 212 is configured as a

commercially available switch such as a Hewlett Packard or compatible 10/100/1000 hub. Image processing subsystem 190 further comprises a plurality of slave nodes 214 that are in electronic data communication with central hub 212. In one embodiment, there are sixty-four slave nodes 214 and each slave node 214 is configured as a PC Pentium class computer having a minimum of 128 MB of RAM. Image processing system 190 further comprises database server 220. Database server 220 stores the image data that originated from subsystem 100b and which is to be analyzed by subsystem 100b. Image processing system 190 further comprises file server image repository 222. Repository 222 has first and second sections. The first section is for storing images of known pathogens, bacteria and abnormal cells. Specifically, the first section contains a large library of reference images of pathogens, abnormal cell structures, bacteria, etc. with several different views of each type to account for rotation and other apparent differences. Preferably, the referenced images are compressed to minimize the memory requirements. Each reference image has corresponding identification information that provides information about the reference image such as the name of the pathogen, bacteria, cell,

etc. The second section of repository 222 is for the storage of segments of images produced by a hierarchical segmentation process that is described in the ensuing description.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 5, images outputted by temporary image memory 182 are inputted into database server 220. Images in database server 220 are routed to master node 208 by any of the workstations 200, 202 and 204. Master node 208 performs several functions. Master node 208 performs a pre-scan of the digitized images received from database server 220 to determine if the digitized images contain relevant and useful information. If the images do not contain relevant and useful information, the images are either discarded (i.e. deleted) or stored in a designated area in file server image repository 222. If the images do contain relevant and useful information, the images are then subjected to further processing. Specifically, master node 208 performs segmentation on the image. In one embodiment, master node 208 is programmed to execute a segmentation process described in pending U.S. patent application serial number 09/839,147 entitled "Method For Implementation Of Hierarchical Segmentation On Parallel Computers", the

disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. The segmentation process isolates particular features of the digitized image. Specifically, this segmentation process effects a sequential set of image segmentations at different levels of segmentation detail in which the segmentations at a relatively coarser level of detail is produced from simple mergers of regions from segmentations of finer levels of detail. A unique feature of the hierarchical image segmentation process is that the segmented region boundaries are maintained at the full image spatial resolution at all levels of segmentation details in the hierarchy. The result of the process is that regions of similar characteristics are isolated (segmented) and identified. Thus, the image of a pathogen that has features distinct from the background and debris can be isolated using certain assigned criteria, e.g. color, shape, size, etc.

Image processing system 190 then performs a fast analysis on the isolated feature based on a few descriptors such as size and shape of the isolated feature. Image processing system 190 includes a memory for storing criteria that is used in the fast analysis to determine whether or not a particular image of an isolated feature

has useful information. If the particular image has useful information, the particular image is retained and made available for further analysis. If it is determined that the particular image does not have useful information, the particular image is discarded. If a particular image of an isolated feature does have useful information, master node 208 performs further processing on that image. Specifically, master node 208 implements and executes a computer program that effects optical recognition and data mining. In one embodiment, this computer program is configured as the computer program referred to as "Continuously Scalable Template Matching" developed by NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratories and CalTech. This computer program comprises a first portion that effects data mining and a second portion that effects optical recognition. The data mining portion is configured as the computer program known as "Diamond Eye" which is known in the art and developed by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The "Diamond Eye" computer program is based on a distributed applet/server architecture that provides platform-independent access to image mining services. A database associated with "Diamond Eye" computer program provides persistent storage and enables querying of the "mined"

information. The computational engine carries out parallel execution of the most demanding parts of the data-mining task: image processing, object recognition, and querying-by-content operations. The purpose of the data mining process is to extract particular image data from the isolated feature or features of the subject image that result from the segmentation process described in the foregoing description.

The optical recognition portion of the computer program executed by master node 208 comprises a pattern recognition program that determines whether the mined data, obtained by the data mining portion of the computer program, matches any reference images in the reference library portion of file server image repository 222. The optical recognition program can detect patterns that differ in size but are otherwise similar to a specified (reference) pattern. If a match exists, the reference image, the subject isolated feature which matches the reference image, and any information associated with the reference image, is displayed on the displays of work stations 200, 202 and 204. Master node 208 also effects execution and implementation of an image analysis program that performs statistical analysis on the subject isolated

feature to identify areas of interest. As a result, medical personnel can make a diagnosis upon viewing the information displayed at any of work stations 200, 202 and 204. If there is no matching reference image for a subject isolated feature, then such information is displayed at work stations 200, 202 and 204.

Master node 206 also implements and executes a scheduling program, described in detail in the ensuing description, which effects cost and time efficient scheduling of all of the nodes of image processing system 190. Thus, whether there are 16, 64 or 128 nodes in image processing system 190, the nodes will be used efficiently to achieve optimum operation in a cost efficient manner.

Referring to FIGS. 5A-5D, there is shown a flow chart of the image processing method implemented by image processing system 190. The method starts in step 300 upon a command inputted by a user into any of work stations 200, 202 and 204. In step 302, a user uses any of the work stations 200, 202 and 204 to retrieve an image from database server 220. The image retrieved is the image that is to be processed and analyzed by master node 208. As described in the foregoing description, the retrieved image can be in JPEG, TIFF or other format. In step 304, master

node 208 converts the retrieved image into raw data that is suitable for processing by master node 208. In step 306, the user may input, into work stations 200, 202 and 204, commands such as parameter data and recursive level data for use by the hierarchical segmentation process implemented by master node 208. The parameter data includes the number of regions in which the subject image is to be divided. Each region defines a specific portion of the image in which medical personnel are interested in analyzing. The recursive level data defines the desired bit resolution and the bandwidth required to process the images. In an alternate embodiment, the parameter data and recursive level data are not inputted by the uses but rather, are preset within the software. Next, step 307 effects implementation of a cluster scheduling program that schedules use of the clusters within image processing system 190 in order achieve time and cost efficient operation and use of the clusters. Thus, step 307 ensures that all clusters are always performing tasks at any given moment and that no clusters are idle. Step 307 also schedules time and efficient operation and use of file server image repository 222 and database server 220. The scheduling program is described in the ensuing description.

Next, in step 308, it is determined if the method is to proceed with the hierarchical segmentation process. If the method is not to proceed with hierarchical segmentation, then the method ends at step 309. If the method is to proceed with hierarchical segmentation, the method proceeds to steps 310, 312 or 314. Step 310 determines whether the retrieved image shall be formatted into RGB (Red, Green, Blue) format prior to the retrieved image being segmented by hierarchical segmentation. If RGB format is desired, the method shifts to step 318 wherein the hierarchical segmentation process begins. If RGB format is not desired, the method shifts to step 312. In step 312, it is determined whether the retrieved image shall be formatted into eight (8) bit format prior to the retrieved image being segmented by hierarchical segmentation. If eight (8) bit is desired, the method shifts to step 318 wherein the hierarchical segmentation process begins. If eight (8) bit format is not desired, the method shifts to step 314. In step 314, it is determined whether the retrieved image shall be formatted into sixteen (16) bit format prior to the retrieved image being segmented by hierarchical segmentation. If sixteen (16) bit format is desired, the method shifts to step 318 wherein the hierarchical

segmentation process begins. As is apparent from the foregoing description, the decision process effected by steps 310, 312 and 314 depends upon the recursive levels inputted in step 306. In step 318, the hierarchical segmentation process begins and breaks the retrieved image into segments. Each segment defines a particular region of the retrieved image (retrieved in step 302). In step 320, it is determined whether the segments are to undergo further processing or whether the segments are to be stored in repository 222. If step 320 determines that the segments of the particular regions are not to undergo further processing, then step 322 effects storage of these images of the particular regions in repository 222. If step 320 determines that the segments are to undergo further processing, then the method shifts to step 324 wherein the regions defined by the segments are mapped. Specifically, step 324 effects mapping or assignment of labels to each region. In step 325, the labeled regions are stored in repository 222.

Next, in step 326, the users input particular predetermined attributes into master node 208 via any of the work stations 200, 202 and 204. These attributes comprise features and characteristics of certain pathogens,

bacteria or other disease. Next, step 327 then determines if any of these attributes exists in the labeled regions stored in repository 222. This step is accomplished by execution of the template matching program described in the foregoing description. If the attributes do not exist in the labeled regions stored in repository 222, then the method shifts to step 328 which sends data to work stations 200, 202 and 204 that indicates that no match has been found. If step 327 predetermines that there are matching attributes that exist in the labeled regions stored in repository 222, then the method shifts to step 330 which effects retrieval of the labeled images of the particular region or regions that have the matching attributes. In step 332, the retrieved labeled images are displayed at work stations 200, 202 and 204 so as to enable medical personal to review the retrieved image and make a diagnosis. The method then ends at step 334.

Referring to FIG. 6, there is shown a flow chart of the cluster scheduling program of step 307. In step 400, it is determined whether the cluster scheduling program is to be executed. If the cluster scheduling program is not to be initiated, the cluster scheduling program is terminated and the method implemented by master node 208

shifts to step 308 (see FIG. 5A). If the cluster scheduling program is to be executed, then the program shifts to step 402. Step 402 determines the number of nodes that are being requested to process the subject images. Thus, step 402 determines if four (4), sixteen (16), sixty four (64), one hundred twenty (128) or more nodes are requested. In step 404, it is determined if fast nodes or slow nodes are being requested for processing the subject retrieved images. Whether fast or slow nodes are used depends upon the amount of images to be processed and the time factors dictated by any particular situation, e.g. emergency, chemical warfare scenario, etc. In step 406, it is determined whether there will be a time delay associated with any of the required nodes. Specifically, step 406 determines if there will be a time delay before particular nodes are available for processing the subject retrieved image. The time delay is the amount of time needed by that node to complete its other task. Thus, if a particular node is busy on another task, master node 208 will schedule that node to be used for processing the subject retrieved image upon expiration of the amount of time needed by that node to complete its other task. Similarly, master node 208 schedules nodes to commence new tasks upon completion

of the current tasks. Whether there will be time delays depends upon many factors such as the recursive levels, the desired number of nodes, and whether fast or slow nodes are required. Next, step 408 calculates the cost factor for this particular processing task. The cost function depends upon the recursive levels, the desired number of nodes, whether the fast or slow nodes are required, and any time delays. Thus, the cost factor can be varied if any of these preceding factors are varied. The cost factor information is displayed on any of work stations 200, 202 and 204. Mathematical algorithms known in the art are used in determining the cost factor. In step 410, the cluster scheduling program terminates and the overall process implemented by master node 208 resumes at step 308.

In an alternate embodiment, system 100 is configured to be positioned at a single location. In such a configuration, system 100 would have no need for and would not utilize communication modules 104 and 180 since transmission of images would not be necessary.

The present invention provides many advantages and benefits. Specifically, the present invention:

a) eliminates the need for cultures;

b) provides for rapid and accurate identification of

pathogens, bacteria, infectious diseases and abnormal cells;

c) separates the image acquisition subsystem from the image processing and identification subsystem to allow remote operation under demanding conditions;

d) uses multiple data transmission paths to take advantage of the available communication systems;

e) uses a relatively low-cost parallel processing computer system to achieve near real-time operation;

f) combats infectious diseases, reduces morbidity and mortality, and provides high-level medicine to remote areas of the nation and the world;

g) effects diagnosis of infectious diseases due to bacteria, and detection of bacterial contamination of foodstuffs;

h) enables subsystem 100a to be located in small hospitals and clinics, particularly in rural or remote areas such as Appalachia and Indian Reservations, as well as in Third World countries with limited access to healthcare facilities;

i) provides a portable, lightweight subsystem 100a that can be easily transported via land vehicle or a ship to collect information in a timely fashion at remote

locations such as the front lines during military conflict;

j) enables subsystem 100a to be located in large slaughterhouses, meat and poultry processing facilities, large dairy farms and other agribusinesses in order to enable detection of bacteria before such meat, poultry and dairy products are shipped to consumers; and

k) enables subsystem 100a to be located at research laboratories, the Center for Disease Control, and pharmaceutical manufacturers to aid in research and in the development of new antibiotics.

The principles, preferred embodiments and modes of operation of the present invention have been described in the foregoing specification. The invention which is intended to be protected herein should not, however, be construed as limited to the particular forms disclosed, as these are to be regarded as illustrative rather than restrictive. Variations in changes may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the invention. Accordingly, the foregoing detailed description should be considered exemplary in nature and not limited to the scope and spirit of the invention as set forth in the attached claims.

ABSTRACT

The present invention achieves rapid identification of pathogens, bacteria, cancer cells and other abnormal human and animal cells. In one embodiment, the system of the present invention comprises a first subsystem that obtains and processes images of specimens of pathogens, bacteria, and other abnormal cells, and a second subsystem that accepts the images, isolates the particular features of the image using advanced image segmentation, and then rapidly and accurately identifies the pathogens, bacteria and other abnormal cells by using a pattern recognition process wherein the segmented or isolated features of the original image are compared to known reference images.

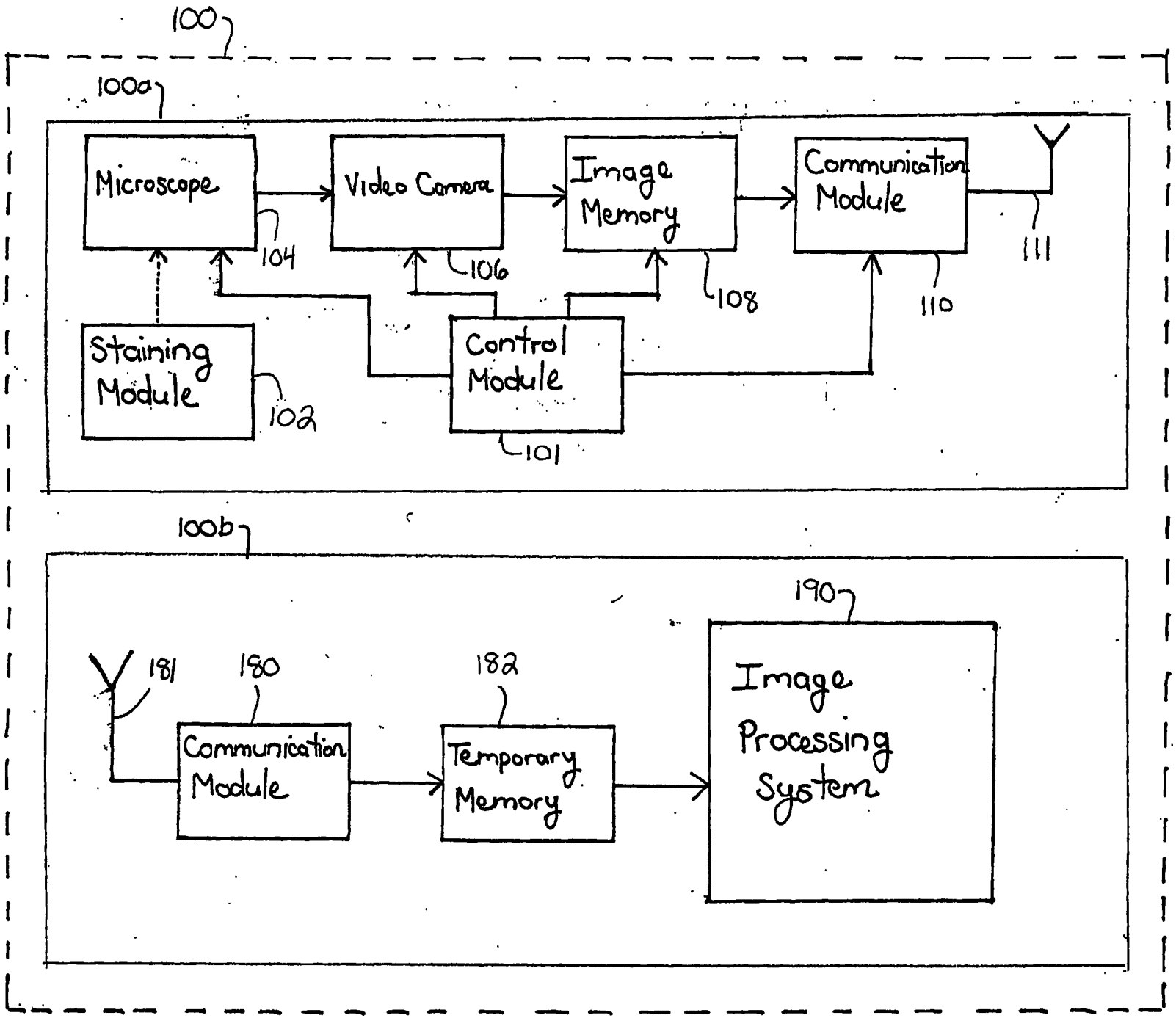
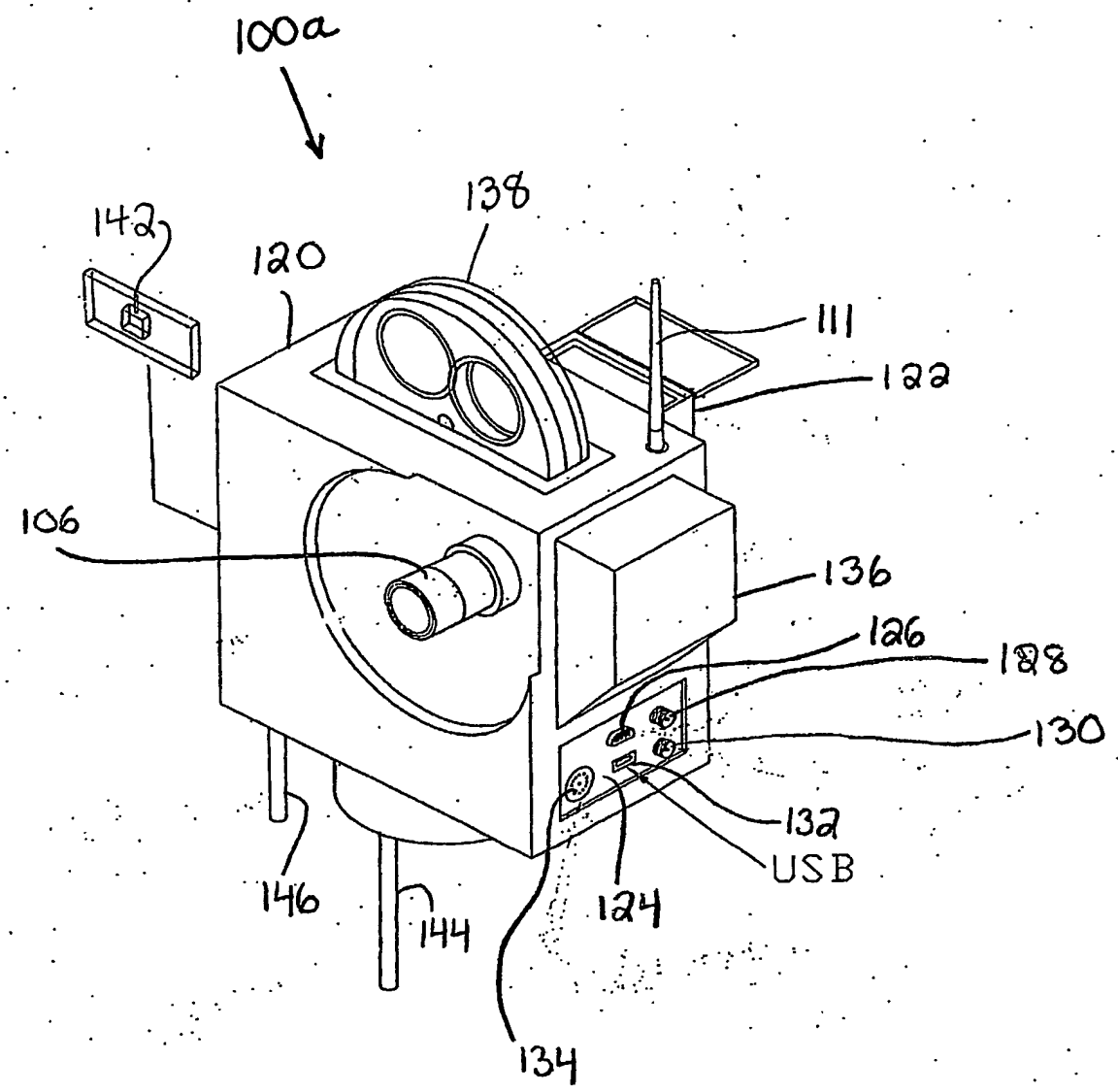

100
100a
Microscope
Video Camera
Image Memory
Communication Module
104
106
108
110
111
Staining Module
102
Control Module
101
100b
190
181
180
182
Communication Module
Temporary Memory
Image Processing System

FIG. 1

FIG. 2


100a
142
120
138
111
122
106
136
126
188
130
132
USB
124
146
144
134

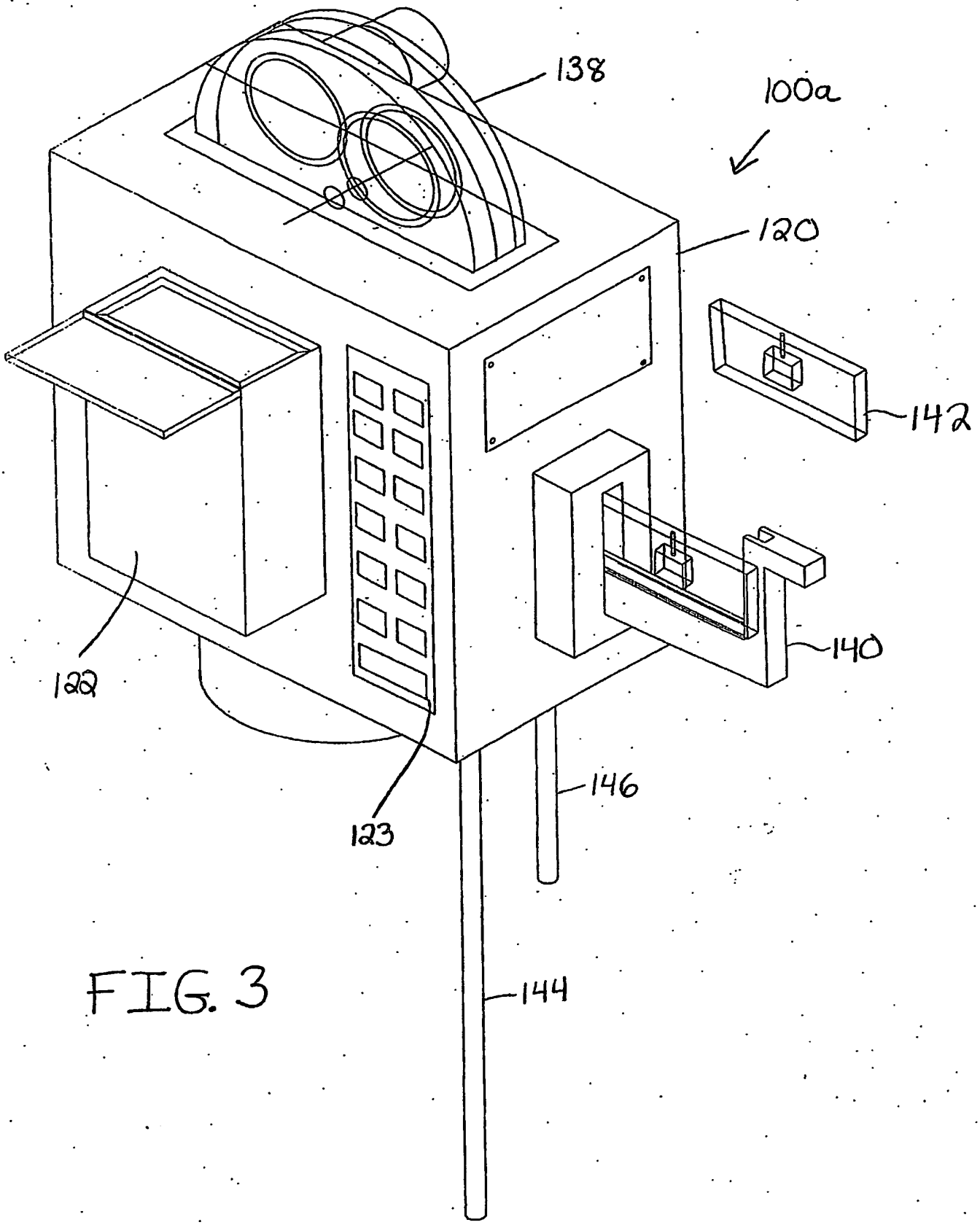


FIG. 3

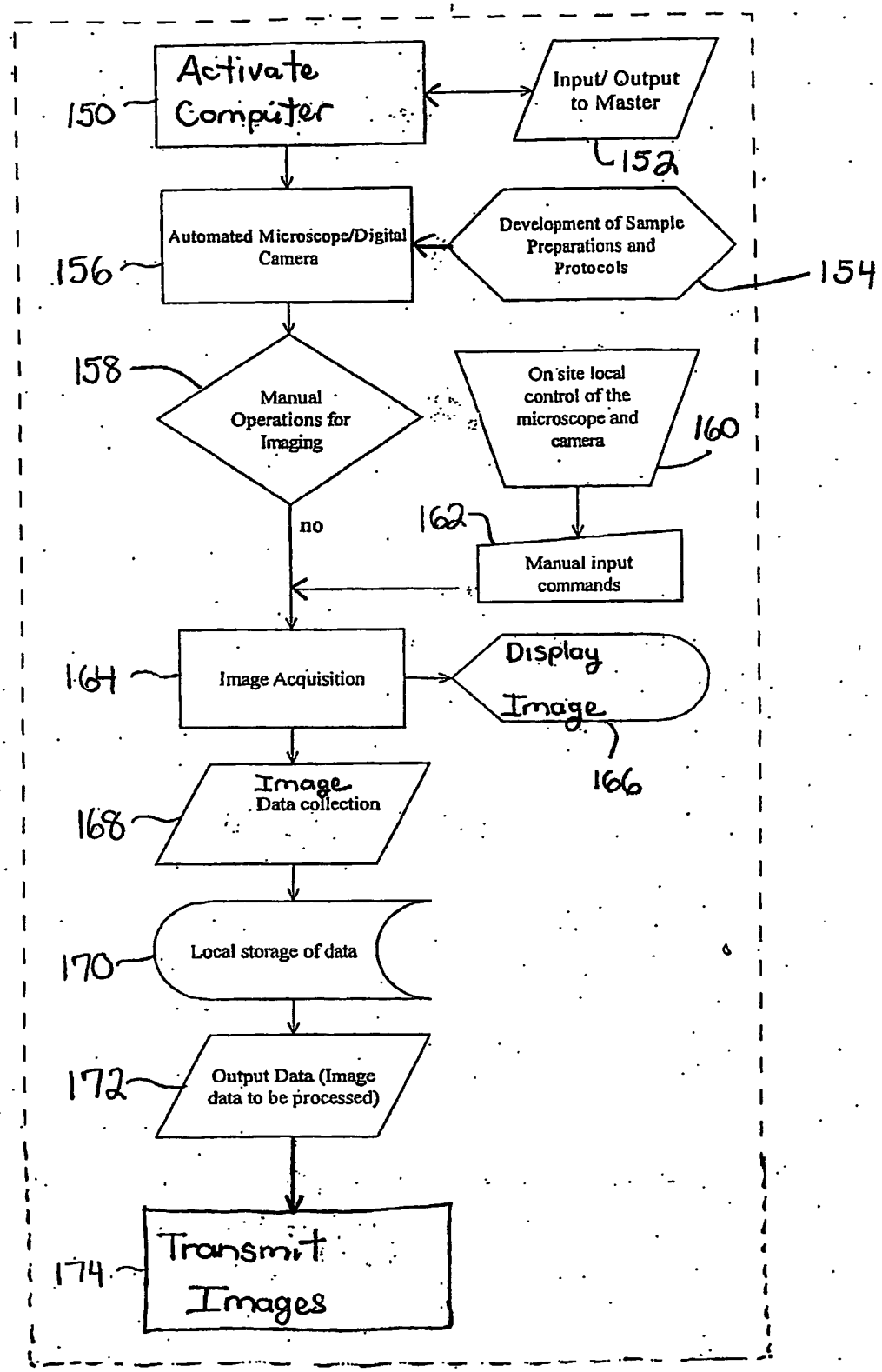

Activate Computer
150
Input/ Output to Master
152
Automated Microscope/Digital Camera
156
Development of Sample Preparations and Protocols
154
158
Manual Operations for Imaging
On site local control of the microscope and camera
160
no
162
Manual input commands
Image Acquisition
164
Display Image
166
Image Data collection
168
Local storage of data
170
Output Data (Image data to be processed)
172
Transmit Images
174

FIG. 4

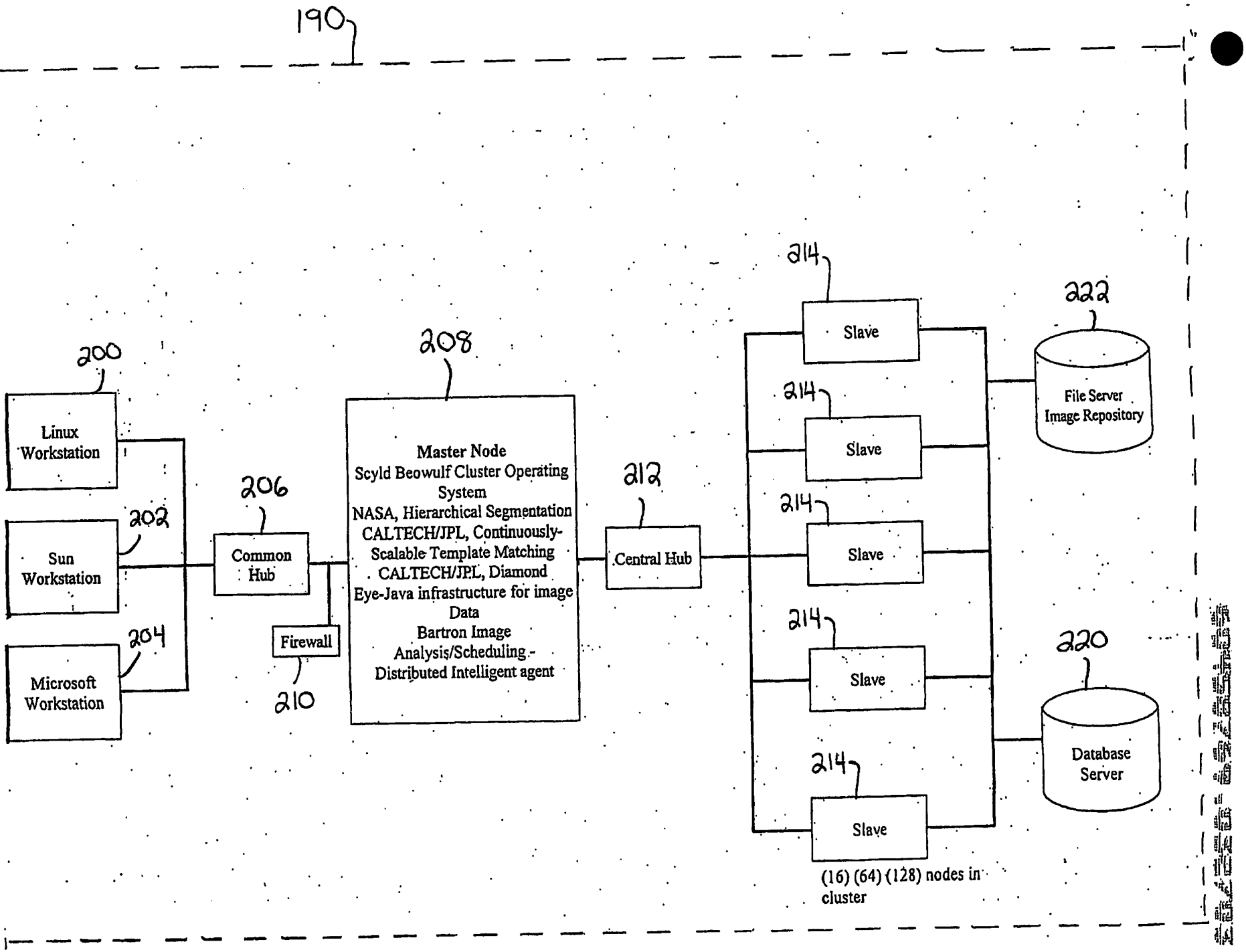

190
200
Linux Workstation
202
Sun Workstation
204
Microsoft Workstation
206
Common Hub
210
Firewall
208
Master Node
Scyld Beowulf Cluster Operating System
NASA, Hierarchical Segmentation
CALTECH/JPL, Continuously-Scalable Template Matching
CALTECH/JPL, Diamond Eye-Java infrastructure for image Data
Bartron Image Analysis/Scheduling - Distributed Intelligent agent
212
Central Hub
214
Slave
214
Slave
214
Slave
214
Slave
214
Slave
222
File Server Image Repository
220
Database Server
(16) (64) (128) nodes in cluster

FIG. 5

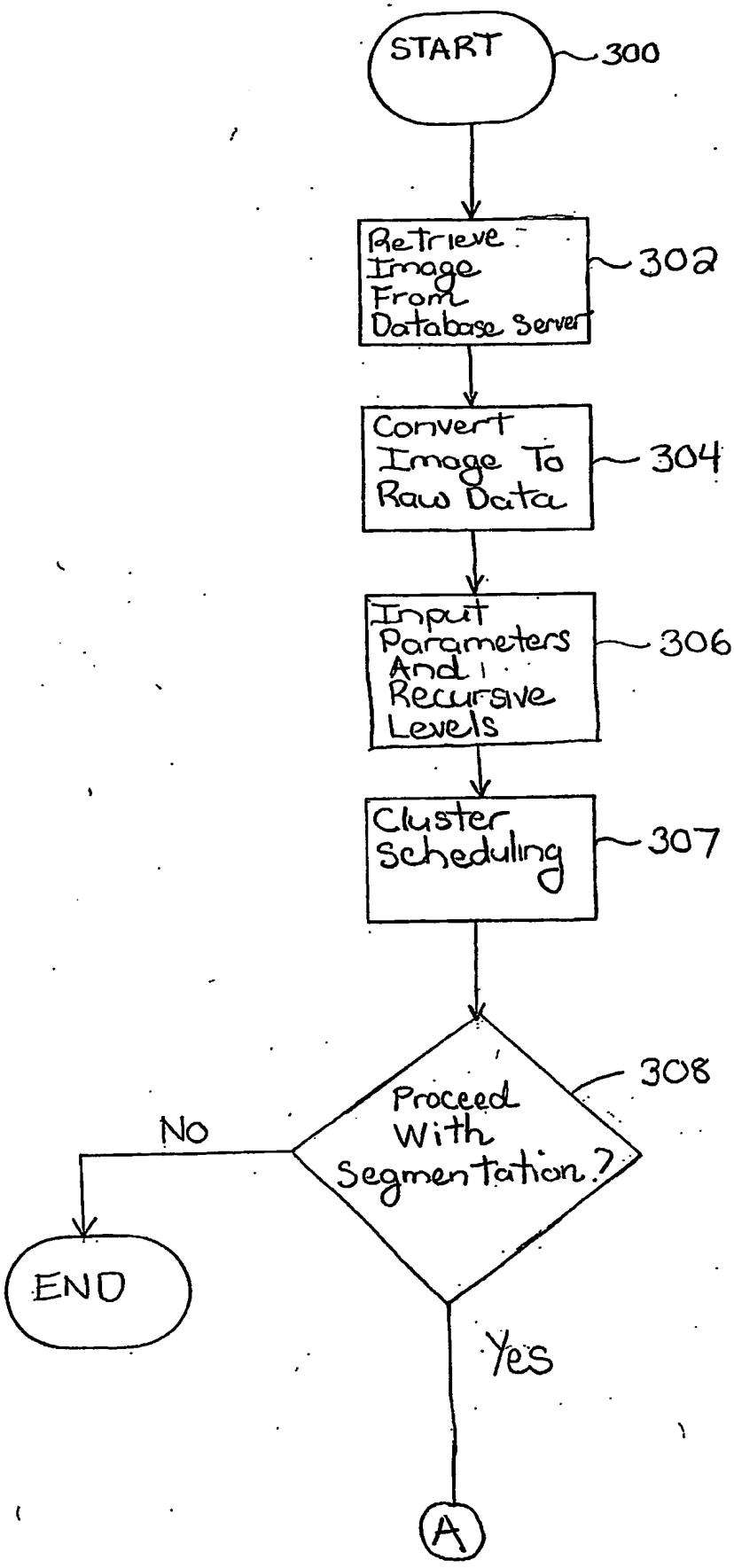

START
300
Retrieve Image From Database Server
302
Convert Image To Raw Data
304
Input Parameters And Recursive Levels
306
Cluster Scheduling
307
Proceed With Segmentation?
308
No
END
Yes
A

FIG. 5A

FIG. 5B

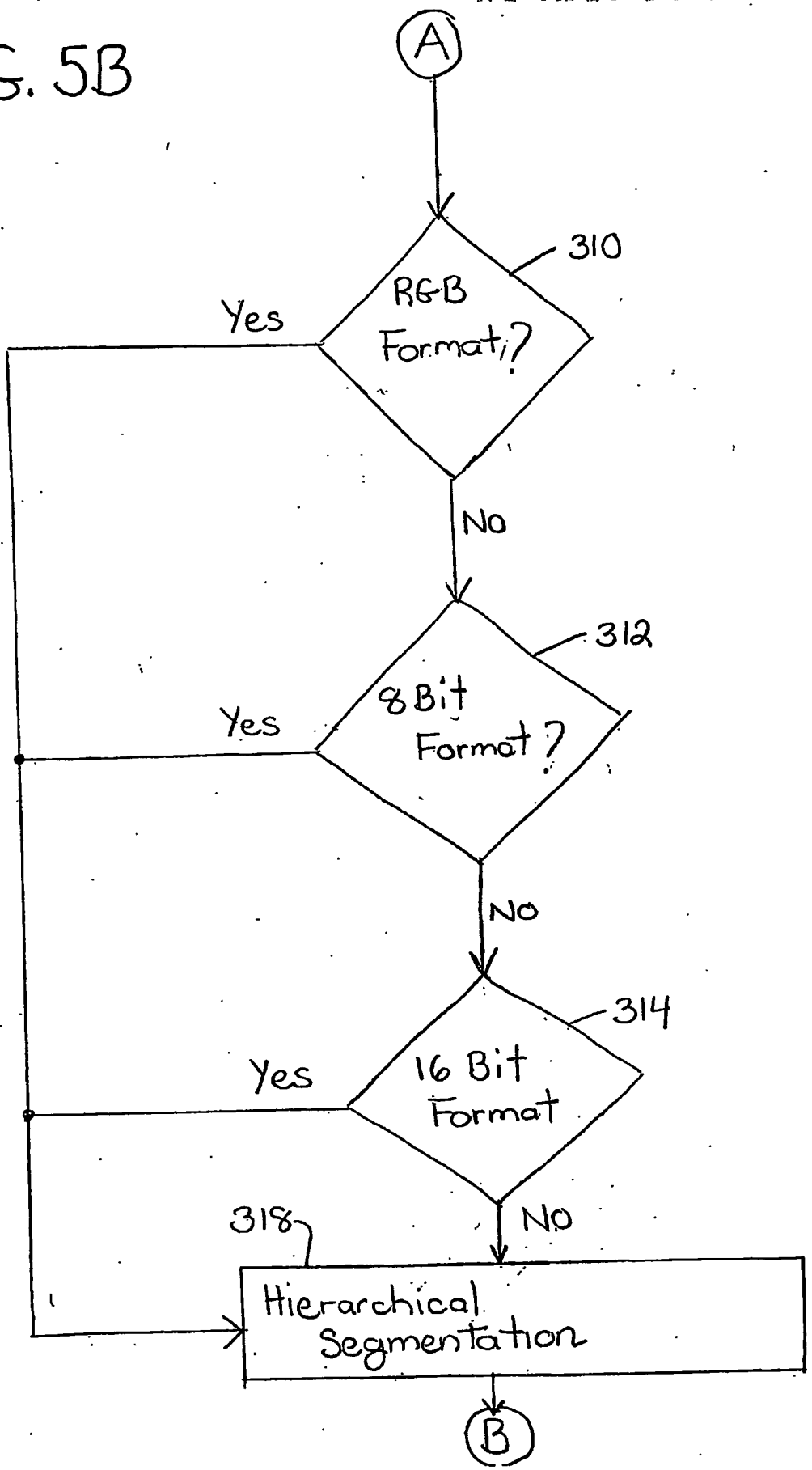

A
310
RGB Format?
Yes
NO
312
8 Bit Format?
Yes
NO
314
16 Bit Format
Yes
NO
318
Hierarchical Segmentation
B

FIG. 5C

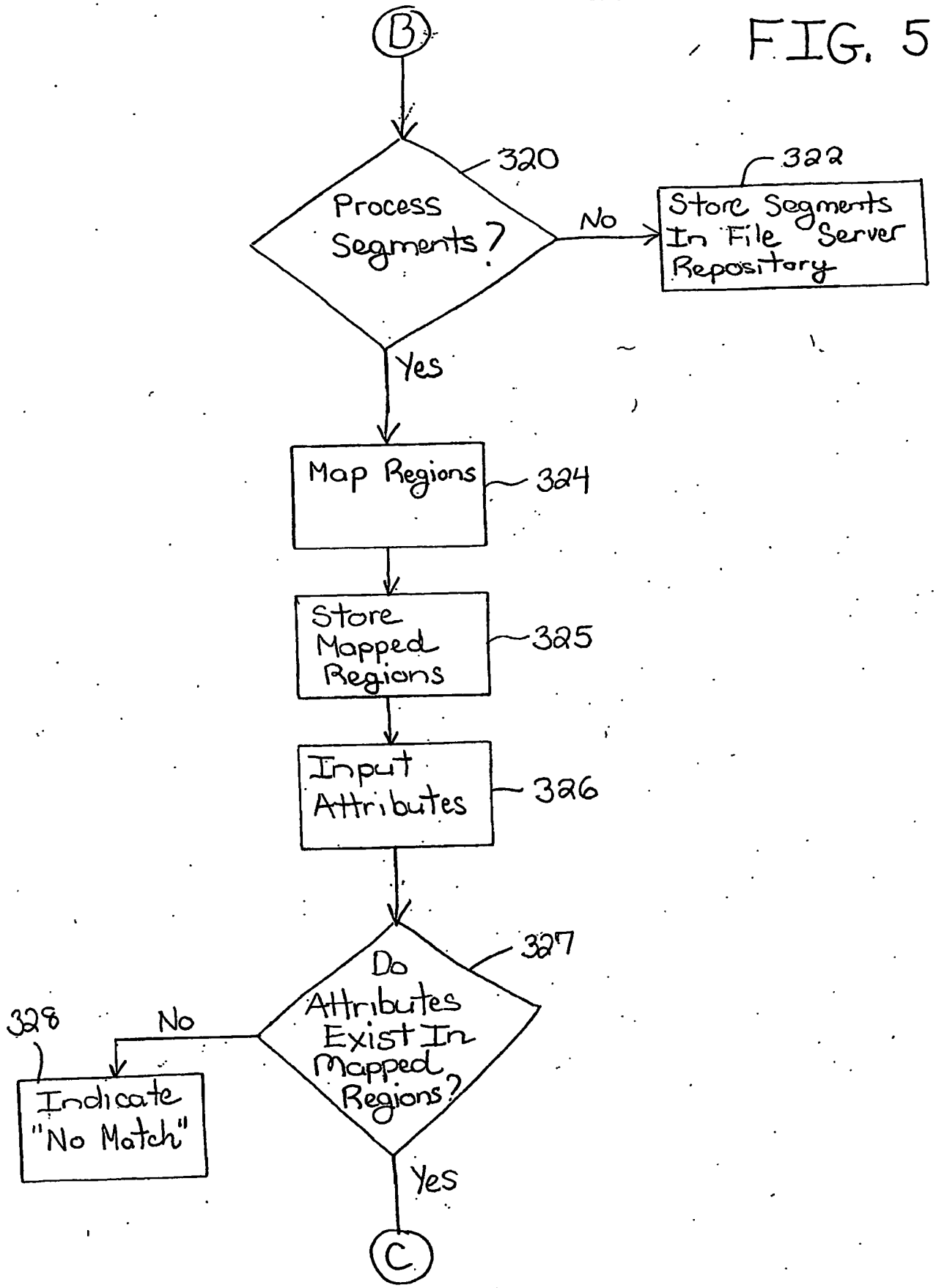

B
320
Process Segments?
No
322
Store Segments In File Server Repository
Yes
Map Regions
324
Store Mapped Regions
325
Input Attributes
326
327
Do Attributes Exist In Mapped Regions?
328
No
Indicate "No Match"
Yes
C

FIG. 5D

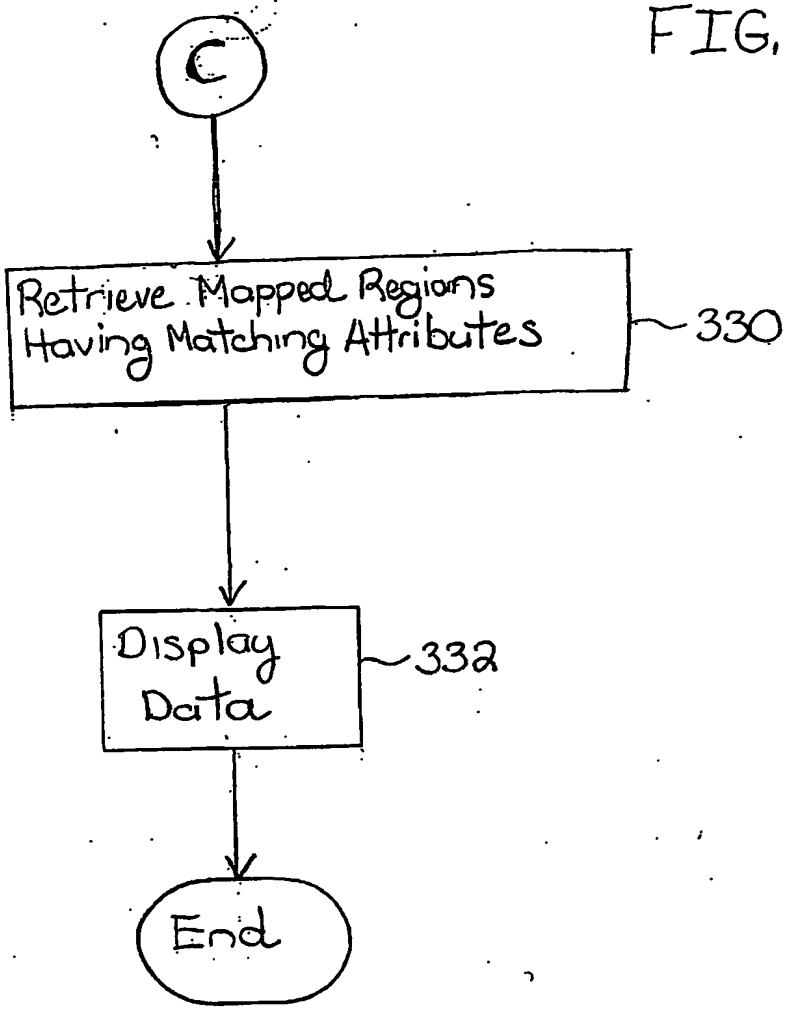
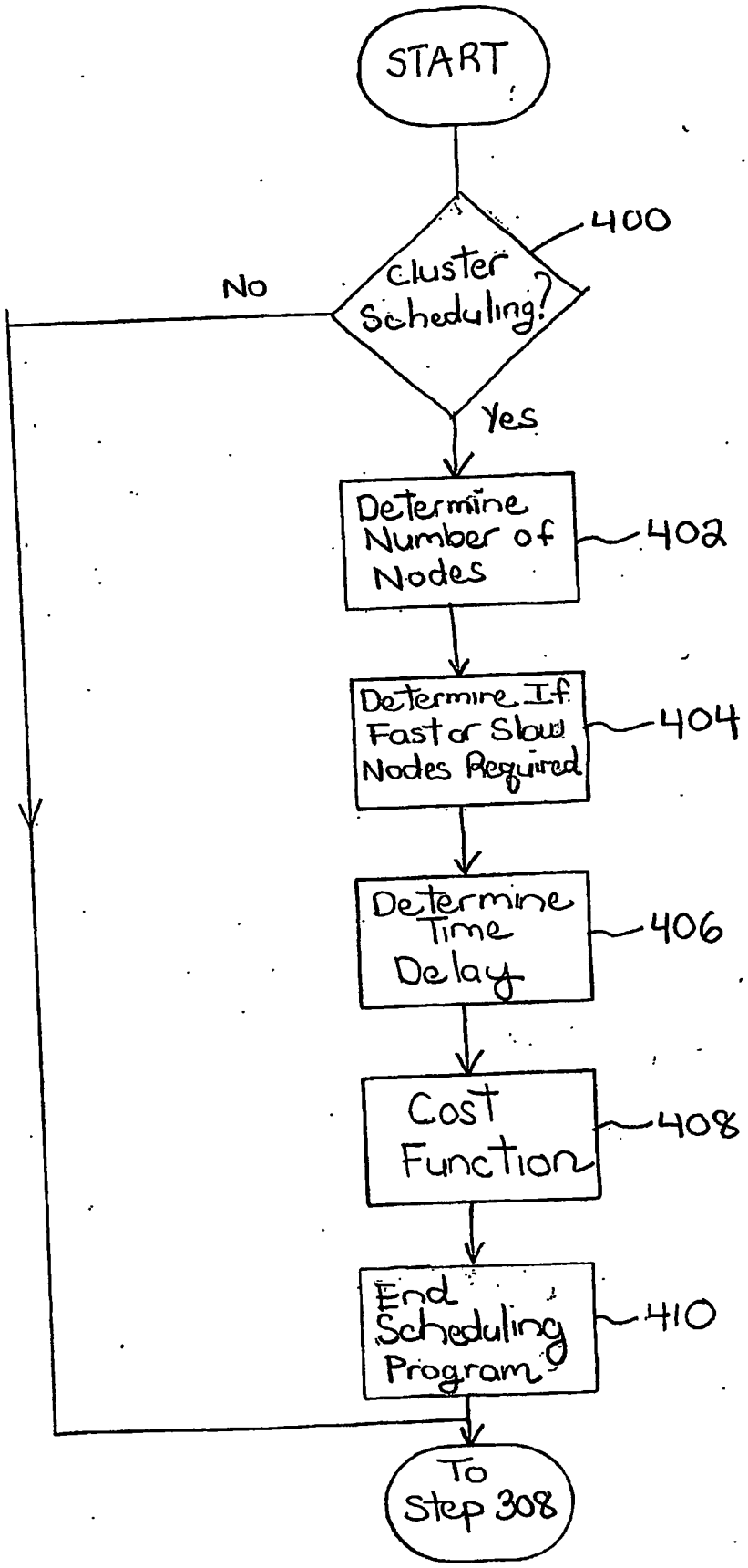

C
Retrieve Mapped Regions Having Matching Attributes
330
Display Data
332
End

FIG. 6


START
Cluster Scheduling?
400
No
Yes
Determine Number of Nodes
402
Determine If Fast or Slow Nodes Required
404
Determine Time Delay
406
Cost Function
408
End Scheduling Program
410
To Step 308

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